

PRIDE OF OPINION HELD BACK AGREEMENT ON PEACE TREATY

reminded the jury and District Attorney Swann that it had been started Aug. 20 and had now continued three months, and that the jurors had not yet finished it. He said that the District Attorney should take steps to push it along.

It was learned that before the presentment was filed, District Attorney Swann had half an hour's conference with Justice Weeks in an endeavor to persuade Justice Weeks that it should not be filed in open court. The presentment, it was said, had been unanimously adopted by the members of the Grand Jury.

PRESIDENT NAMES A NEW INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE OF 17

Object Is to Set New Standards, Fair to Employer, Worker and the Public.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—President Wilson to-day appointed a new Industrial Conference and called it into session here Dec. 1.

The conference will be composed of seventeen men, including Government officials, business men and former members of the Cabinet and former Governors of States, and it will carry on the work undertaken by the National Industrial Conference which foundered on the rock of collective bargaining.

Secretary Wilson will be included. It was announced. Others invited were:

T. W. Gregory, former Attorney General; George W. Wickersham, Oscar S. Straus, Henry W. Robinson, Prof. Frank Taussig, Samuel W. McCall, Herbert Hoover, Martin H. Glynn, Henry C. Stuart, Dr. William D. Thompson, President of the Ohio State University; Richard Hooker, George T. Slade, Julius Rosenberg, O. D. Young, H. J. Waters and Stanley King.

None of these men was a member of the industrial conference which broke up in Washington.

The invitations were sent through Secretary Wilson to whom the President despatched the following explanatory communication:

"In accordance with the suggestion given me by the public group of the recent industrial conference, I am calling a new body together to carry on this vitally important work, and I trust you will give me the pleasure of naming you as one of its members."

"Guided by the experience of last conference, I have thought it advisable that in this new body there should be no recognition of distinctive groups, but that all of the new representatives should have concerns that our industries may be conducted with such regard for justice and fair dealing, that the workman will feel himself induced to put forth his best effort, that the employer will have an encouraging profit, and that the public will not suffer at the hands of either side.

"It is my hope that this conference may lay the foundation for the development of standards and machinery within our industries by which these results may be obtained. It is not expected that you will deal directly with any condition which exists to-day, but that you may be fortunate enough to find such ways as will avoid the repetition of these deplorable conditions."

KIDNAPPED AS AFFRONT TO U. S., ASSERTS JENKINS

Abducted From Consular Office and Consular Funds Stolen, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Mexican rebels in kidnapping William O. Jenkins, American consular agent, at Puebla, Mex., intended to commit a direct affront to the American Government, Jenkins declared in a letter received here to-day by Representative Davis of Tennessee.

Davis said he had been informed at the State Department to-day that the American Embassy at Mexico City had reported the re-arrest of Jenkins and that the Embassy had been instructed to demand his immediate release.

Jenkins' letter contained the first complete story of his kidnapping to be made public in the United States. "I want to especially call to your attention," it said, "that I was kidnapped from the United States consular office, that even a part of the money stored in the United States consular funds, that I was kidnapped as a private person, but as the United States representative, as this was clearly stated by the rebels, and it is not at all probable that I would have been carried off."

Superintendent James P. Pier at Los Angeles.

VALLEJO, Cal., Nov. 20.—The San Francisco Chronicle reports that the San Francisco Island navy yard, the brakes slipped and to shatter the momentum of the big battleship failed to hold and she crashed into a pier, tearing away a pile. The damage was slight and no one was injured.

Orders 20,000 Pounds of Turkey Received to Swift & Co. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20.—Twenty thousand pounds of turkey and other goods were ordered by Swift & Co. by Federal authorities here last September. The goods were ordered to be shipped to the United States from Turkey to-day. The company agreed to sell the goods at a profit of 10 to 20 percent.

RAILWAYS RATION COAL SUPPLY IN SOUTH AND WEST

West Virginia Fields Only Source of Fuel for Country—Iowa Plans Mine Operation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Regional Directors of Railroads to-day had a free hand in dealing with curtailment of non-essential industries and unnecessary passenger traffic and extraordinary efforts to conserve and distribute the nation's steadily diminishing coal supply were being made.

Under that authority, granted by Walker D. Hines, Federal Director-General of Railroads, after a two-day conference with the seven Regional Directors, the entire South east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio River, except for a small area in the Pocahontas region, to-day had been placed on a wartime ration basis and annulment of trains in addition to the 146 already taken off was under consideration.

Other drastic action looking toward reserving the available supply for essential industries, public utilities and domestic consumers included stopping deliveries to all non-essential industries in Cleveland and deliveries in Omaha, Neb., only on written application approved by the local coal committee.

Except in the West Virginia fields, upon which it was announced the rest of the country would draw for absolutely necessary requirements, there was but little hope to-day for increased production. The majority of the 48,000 bituminous mines maintained their disposition to disregard the strikes recall order for the present.

Should the apparently deadlocked conference at Washington not reach an agreement within a week, martial law in mining districts and State operation of mines was planned in Iowa.

Thirty soldiers have been sent to Winton, Wyo., where a small group of alleged alien miners armed with rifles stopped American and naturalized workers from returning to the pits.

TREATY IN EFFECT DEC. 1 DESPITE SENATE'S ACTION

Supreme Council Disappointed Over Action in Washington, but Will Not Delay.

PARIS, Nov. 20 (Associated Press).—The adjournment of the United States Senate for the session without ratification of the Peace Treaty created much surprise in peace conference circles, as despatches from Washington had suggested that some compromise was probable.

Henry White, of the American delegation, received the news from the Associated Press while he was attending the Supreme Council session this morning. The members of the council, after adjournment, withheld comment on the situation.

In French official circles, although there was disappointment over the Senate's adjournment with the treaty situation still unsettled, no surprise was expressed and it even seemed that the event had been expected. Apparently the situation had been discussed and measures taken in advance to meet the emergency, as Foreign Minister Pichon, who presided over the Supreme Council at this morning's session, urged that the Versailles Treaty be put into force not later than Dec. 1.

At Pichon's suggestion to have prevailed, the council expressing the opinion that it would be desirable to put the treaty into effect on Dec. 1.

In this connection it may be noted that the French Foreign Office was aware of the probability that the American Senate would not meet again before the first week in December.

PLAN TO ALLEVIATE UNREST. American Mining Men Will Study Successful Labor Methods.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 20.—As a means of allaying unrest in the American Mining Congress, in session here, to-day was asked to appoint a committee to investigate methods in use at plants where labor trouble successfully have been combated and to prepare a program acceptable both to capital and labor.

CHAOS TO FOLLOW DEFEAT OF TREATY, BELIEF OF PAGE

Former Ambassador Says Senators Played Into Hands of Germans and Bolsheviks.

By Thomas Nelson Page. (Former Ambassador to Italy.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (United Press).—I consider defeat of the Peace Treaty as an immeasurable misfortune. Those who defeated it have assumed the most terrible responsibility which any men have assumed in our time. Its effect must be to plunge Europe into even deeper chaos, from which America can hardly escape entirely.

Those who were most against the treaty and the League of Nations were the Germans, the extreme Sinn Feiners, the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviks. Those who have just killed the treaty, however sincere their motives, have given these cause for great rejoicing.

None maintains that the treaty or the league was perfect. But every one knows in his heart that it was a better treaty and sanction than was hoped for one year ago. Just one year ago and a little more, America and the world were holding their breath at what was happening in France. We were vowing to God that if peace were vouchsafed us, that thing which was destroying the world and had already swept away so many millions of men should never come again. The ruins of France and Italy still were smoking. Our men were dying by thousands in the Argonne and along the other fronts to save the world, and it was saved.

I was present when David Lloyd George, laid the treaty of peace on the table of the House of Commons and declared that the League of Nations was the only means of future safety in sight, and that he could not imagine how any sensible man could oppose its being fully tried out. Since that time the treaty has been approved by all the Allies.

But the Senate of the United States has rejected alike the treaty and the League of Nations. Thus the United States and China stand out alone against the treaty and the league. China may have a defensible reason, but what reason have we? If the treaty did not protect America, then human intelligence has no sound basis.

I came home recently from a country where the burning question was how to get bread for the people for the following day and how to get on for the following week to prevent closing down all industrial establishments and revolution. I found here that the burning questions were the omission of the President to appoint certain persons to the peace commission, and the omission of certain claims to the Shantung peninsula to Japan in accordance with the conventions which England and France had already signed.

To-day I am asked what will be the probable effect in Europe of the defeat of the Peace Treaty by the American Senate.

The first thing will be Germany's relief from the exactions of the treaty. Can it be that she will put forth her efforts to pay the great reparations amount imposed upon her unless indeed she recognizes that the present situation offers the unexpected chance for her to conquer the world once more commercially? If not, this, the result must and probably will be in any event, re-establishment of great armaments.

The League of Nations, having been repudiated by us, the result is in clear view. We must in the future have a great armament. We, Germany and China, alone stand outside of the league, which at present constitutes a sort of intimate alliance of those who have entered it.

NEW GERMAN TREATY REGARDED BY WILSON AS IMPRACTICABLE NOW

Will Not Ask for Negotiations, But Sound Out Powers on Reservations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The President has considered the possibility of its rejection of the present treaty, administration officials said, but he virtually has rejected that alternative as impracticable and now probably will take up with the principal signatories what compromise reservations would be acceptable to them.

Senator Hitchcock said he expected the President, upon the convening of Congress Dec. 1, to withdraw the treaty and later re-submit it, possibly with suggestions for acceptable reservations.

NEW STRIKE IN COLORADO

Miners Ordered Out After Charges of Discrimination. DENVER, Nov. 20.—Colorado's second coal strike within the month will officially begin to-morrow morning. The strike was called by George O. Johnson, District President of the United Mine Workers of America, because of allegations that not all the striking miners had been taken back to work.

The resolution was presented by C. O. Bartlett of Cleveland.

One Man Who Applauds Defeat of the German Peace Treaty

No Chance for Even a Brief Wet Spell—Wilson Is Powerless to End Wartime Prohibition.



With acknowledgment to Cartoonist Kirby of The World.

PRINCE PRAISES U. S. ARMY WORK IN WORLD WAR

(Continued From First Page.)

do your duty; that is only half the battle; it is learning how to use it in the best of comradeship with other men.

"Hypocrisy may trade on the unwilling discipline of slaves, but democracies live and must always live by the willing discipline of free men—discipline such as that of a well-trained football team.

"My other point is tradition. Remember what the splendid traditions of this college have done in the last two years. Value these traditions and training—for the more you value them now the greater will be the worth not only to your own great nation, but to all the nations which have the same high democratic purposes and ideals in the world.

"You cadets have a great example before you. You can never go astray if you follow as closely as you can the men of your army who fought in the Great War."

SPENDS DAY AS GUEST OF THE ARMY.

The Prince of Wales spent the day as the guest of the United States Army at West Point. He left the city at 11 o'clock, after an informal and entirely unofficial reception which began with his landing from H. M. S. Renown at the foot of West 86th Street and lasted until his special train for Garrison-on-the-Hudson left the Grand Central Terminal at 10:45.

Notwithstanding the absence from the official programme of any announcements regarding the Prince's movements in this city this morning, there were thousands of New Yorkers, most of them women, waiting from 9 o'clock on, at the Riverside Drive approaches to the Columbia Yacht Club, where the small boats from the Renown land.

The Prince came off his barge wearing an overcoat of the type worn only by guard and general officers of the British Army with three crowns of a Colonel on his shoulder.

There were those among the "thousands of friendly feminine critics" who said the color of the coat was light blue—and others who said it was dark gray; thus most everybody got a pretty good idea what the color was. He carried the malacca cane of the British officer and wore boots and spurs.

GIRLS PELT THE PRINCE WITH BLOSSOMS.

The spurs became slightly tangled when the Prince realized that a group of young women who had reserved stations along the railing of the walk up to Riverside Drive were pelting him with blossoms. He became red in the face than any of the blossoms but managed to keep his self sustaining grin of friendliness going despite his embarrassment.

City and railroad police had roped off a way for the Prince and his party

or he would have been delayed indefinitely. In the party which hurried through the cheering multitude with him to the train were Major General Biddle and O'Brien, Rear Admiral Niblack, of the United States Navy, Air Commodore Charlton of the British Air Service, Viscount Grey, the British Ambassador and a score of other military and civil officials.

Girl flower throwers had improvised another unexpected shower in the station.

"I never knew what it was to feel like a bride before," the Prince chuckled to the grave Ambassador as they dodged the second shower.

The Prince was the guest at an informal luncheon at the Military Academy mess after a review of the crack corps of soldier youngsters of the United States.

The Prince is to be the host at dinner to his New York entertainers on the Renown to-night and the ship will be illuminated from stem to stern with outlining electric lights. Her searchlights will play on every point in the city to which they can reach, and there will be a generous shooting away of fireworks made for war purposes.

Prince Edward Albert has already experienced many real thrills that falls to the lot of many New Yorkers, but as far as known, he has yet to gratify his expressed ambition to see a subway straphanger. His hostesses were not intimidated when they are to take him on a tour of the "underground," but it may be to-day.

He spent a busy day yesterday, and an unannounced feature was a walk down Fifth Avenue. He was caught in a traffic jam at 55th Street and was all but run down by a taxicab. He was held back by Bill Nye, State Department agent, and the machine missed him by an inch. After that he "watched his step."

With him on his incognito stroll were Earl Grey, Rear Admiral Halsey and Nye.

About 5:30 P. M. the group motored from the Waldorf-Astoria to the Plaza Hotel and alighted there. They started at a brisk pace down Fifth Avenue on the west sidewalk.

Now and then the sharp-eyed, whose visions held pictures of the youth they had seen in the two days' processions or in the papers, glanced quickly. But they always passed on as though murmuring, "Can't be the Prince. He wouldn't be out that way."

At one store the Prince lingered to look at a stuffed peacock. Before another window he marvelled at the splendor of a miniature airplane. But his glances mostly were for the throng that hovered and elbowed and nudged and swirled in and out and about.

HOPE FOR RATIFICATION IN NEW SENATE VOTE ON THE PEACE TREATY

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moved by an insistence on a ten-day adjournment, but this by no means precludes a revival of these same efforts when the Congress comes back a week from Monday.

DIFFICULTIES LODGE HAS TO MEET IN OWN PARTY.

The manner in which thirteen Republicans refused to stand by Mr. Lodge's resolution of ratification, because they believed the treaty should be beaten altogether, illustrates the difficulties of the Republican leader in handling his own party in the Senate. On the other hand, the solidarity of the Democrats who mustered thirty-eight of their number, which is three more than was necessary to prevent the Lodge resolution of "nullification" as the President termed it, from being adopted, illustrates clearly that the President has by no means lost control of his party in the Senate.

The Democrats stood ready to make compromises. Their opponents said these offers came too late—their minds were made up. The big question for the country to decide is whether or not the Democrats in trying to get the treaty adopted without qualification and in not offering compromises earlier committed a greater blunder than the Republicans, who when those offers of compromise finally did come, spurned them altogether.

PRIDE OF OPINION AND PARTY POLITICS OBSTRUCTED SENATE.

Pride of opinion, party politics, and a bitterness on both sides that made it impossible for either to see clearly the unmistakable desire of the country for some sort of action on the treaty prevented an agreement at this time and unquestionably the recess of ten days will help matters.

It will give both sides an opportunity to cool off and analyze public opinion. It will give the country an opportunity to say what it thinks of the membership of the Democrats and Republicans in the Senate who together failed to ratify a Treaty of Peace and officially bring the war to an end. The Republicans are sorely confident that the country isn't much concerned about the treaty any way, and that it wouldn't lose much sleep if the whole thing is beaten.

Even supporters of the Lodge resolution with its reservations are lukewarm in their desire to see the treaty or League of Nations ratified and many of them are just as content with the way things have turned out as are Senators Borah, Johnson, Knox and McCormick, who made no secret at the start of their wish to see the whole thing beaten—league, treaty and all.

DEMOCRATS NOT DISCOURAGED OVER THE OUTLOOK.

On the Democratic side there is no discouragement. The Democrats feel that the Republicans will mend their ways when they have heard from the country. From a political viewpoint, the Democrats are inclined to be happy because they think the Republicans have presented them with an issue for 1920 and have made it possible to charge the Republicans with having wasted six months—the entire time of the extra session of Congress—without doing anything, least of all, acting on the vital question of a state of peace or war.

But disinterested observers are inclined to think that both parties will receive a large measure of blame from the country and that the rules of the Senate will come in for particular condemnation.

VICE PRESIDENT EXPLAINS THE PARLIAMENTARY TANGLE.

Vice President Marshall stated the situation succinctly in the closing hours of the session when he spoke to the Senate as follows:

"I suppose the Chair might as well state now as at any time that this parliamentary situation arises from the part of the rule of the Senate touching treaties which suffers and permits all questions, except the final vote, to be decided by a majority vote in derogation, if not in violation of the Constitution of the United States. It would not have been here (the parliamentary situation) if we had adopted all that was agreed to by a two-thirds vote. Then we would have known where we were."

Under the Constitution of the United States, a treaty can be negotiated by the President, but a two-thirds vote of the Senate was deemed necessary by our forefathers in order to ratify a treaty. Logically, any change in a treaty ought to require a two-thirds vote to make it the will of the Senate, but the Senate Repub-

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licans who possess a majority of two votes have been able to put into the treaty by a simple majority vote anything they pleased.

So that when the final vote of two-thirds is taken, the original treaty can be displaced by another treaty containing a number of things that are distasteful to two-thirds of the Senate, but which they must accept in entirety unless they want to reject the whole thing.

A compromise was and is still possible. The only change in the situation is that the Republican majority have refused to permit any amendments to be made to their reservations. These tactics will be continued just as long as public opinion approves. The move was not unexpected.

Each side has taken a stubborn position, but the Democrats are now willing to compromise and have said so openly. When the Senate reconvenes in ten days, some of those offers will be accepted, though more debate and delay will be necessary.

WHERE THE U. S. IS LEFT WITHOUT A TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANS

(Continued From First Page.)

The Senators who oppose ratification of the treaty. Senator Knox holds that by the language of the treaty full commercial and diplomatic intercourse can be resumed with Germany by all of her late enemies as soon as the process verbae is exchanged.

LITTLE PROSPECT OF RENEWING TRADE SOON.

There seems little prospect that the State Department will accept such a construction and officials there say American trade will have to accommodate itself to the facilities of the Spanish agents in Germany until a state of peace has been defined directly between that country and the United States.

The lack of American consular representation is declared by the Administration officials to be the greatest present handicap to resumption of trade.

Figures on America's trade with Germany in October have not been fully compiled, but during September the United States imported nearly \$2,000,000 worth of goods from that country and sent it goods valued at about \$9,000,000. For the nine months ending with September, the import trade totalled nearly \$2,000,000 and exports about \$24,000,000. This compared with pre-war exports of about \$275,000,000 for a nine-month period.

The Senate's failure to act left on the hands of the Administration a big

collection of knotty problems, chief among which is the question of property rights in the German ships and the property of enemy aliens seized by the government in this country. The State Department experts say there is no legal sanction for retention of this property unless the treaty, which contains a provision legalizing it, is ratified.

As a corollary to this problem stands the question of what is to become of the vast American interests in Germany, especially if the technical state of war is to continue and no American consuls or diplomatic representatives are to be sent to take up the subject directly.

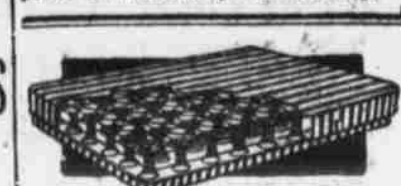
In these property questions understood to be one of the chief objections of the Administration to the plan of Republican leaders to declare the state of war ended by a resolution of Congress. Without the treaty provisions, officials say, a state of peace would leave this country in an awkward position when it came to establish its title to the German ships and the other German interests taken over and in many cases liquidated by the Alien Enemy Property Custodian.

The effect of the Senate's failure to act would be of a negative character. In these property questions understood to be one of the chief objections of the Administration to the plan of Republican leaders to declare the state of war ended by a resolution of Congress. Without the treaty provisions, officials say, a state of peace would leave this country in an awkward position when it came to establish its title to the German ships and the other German interests taken over and in many cases liquidated by the Alien Enemy Property Custodian.

The occupation of Coblenz is regarded both by Administration officials and by all elements in the Senate to be clearly within the limits of the President's power as commander-in-chief of the army.

Although a force of American soldiers has been sent to Coblenz with a view to their possible use ultimately to help police the plebiscite in upper Silesia, the War Department has announced that they will remain a part of the Coblenz Garrison.

In a military sense, the Senate delay continues a state of "suspended hostility," say the War Department officials, some of whom are turning over in their minds the possibilities of the situation should a separate peace with Germany be necessary.



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